NEW YORK HERALD.

SAMES GORDON BENNETS. SPEROR AND PROPRIETOR.

OF H. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NARRAU STS

AMUSEMENTS TO MORSOW BYENING ACADEMY OF SUBIO, Irving Place -ITALIAN OPERA

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- MARSES HEART WALLACK'S THRATES, Broadway. - THE CLANDAST WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- OANILLE.

OLYMPIO THEATRE, Broadway .- Our Wire-Lora NEW BOWERT THEATER, Howery. -CUINO'S CAVE-

BOWERY THRATER, Bowery-Pour or Como's Cave BARNUM'S MUCR M Broadway.-Two Giants, Two Dwarrs, Albinos, What Is 12, Ac., at all bours, Cubio's Gave -- At 3 and 76 P. M.

BRYANTS MINS. RELS. Mechanics Hall. 472 Broad. WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - Brutopia:

DODWORTH HALL, 806 Broadway.-TERREA CAR AMBRICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Breadway. -BALLETS HIPPOTHEATRON, Fourteenth street. - PERFORMING HOPE CHAPEL 718 Programmy .- STERROSCOPTION MIRROS OF UNIVERSE, AND TWENTY SEVENTH STREET OFF MEW YORK MUSBUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

HOOLET'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN BONDS, BANCES, BURLE-QUES, &C. WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Sunday, April 17. 1864.

THE SITUATION.

ral Grant returned to Brandy Station vesterday empanied by Generals Patrick, Camby and Coster. An attack was made on Friday, about noon, by a party of rebel cavalry on the pickets at Bristow Station, bu were driven off after a brisk skirmish. One man was killed and two wounded, belonging to the Thirteenth Pennsylvania. Several of the rebels were wounded, but were carried off by their comrades. The mail train, with General Grant on board, had just passed a few minutes before the attack was made, and it is supposed the intention was to capture him.

General Kilpatrick has been relieved from the com mand of his cavalry division and ordered to report for duty to General Greeg. He will take command of a bri gade under the latter. There is no further news of consequence from the Army of the Potomac.

From the Southwest we have further particulars of the capture of Fort Pillow, from which the horrible fact appears that three more negroes were buried alive by the rebe's at Fort Pillow, making five in all. All were wounded but one. He was forced to help to dig the pits, and was then thrown in and covered up.

The official report of General Sherman confirms stories of the barbarities of the rebels.

A despatch from St. Louis yesterday says that the steamer Baker, from Paducah, reports that at three o'clock on Friday afternoon the rebels, eight hundred strong, appeared before that place, sent in another dag of truce, and again demanded the surrender of the fort. Colonel Mitchell, with the Fifty-fourth Ulinois regiment and other troops, was marching out of the fort to meet the rebels as the steamer left; but no fighting had taken place up to that time.

Congress yesterday directed the Committee on Conduct of the War to investigate the affair of the surrender of Fort Pillow and the raid at Paducab. Mr. Sec. retary Stanton has also signified his intention to attend

The Richmond papers of the 11th inst. contain some interesting news relative to Forcest's expedition in Konsucky, official and otherwise, of which we give a sum mary in another column. The Richmond Francisco states not "on idle speculation" but on reliable authority. that General Grant's forces in Virginia amount exactly to from Tennessee or Mississippl, nor can he get more than 29,000 men from hig coast lines.

CONGRESS.

In the Sounte yesterday a bill providing that any person heretofore or hereafter holding office, who may wilfully neglect or refuse to deliver to his successor aper, record, book or document, shall be guilty o felony, as referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution Case. information regard... ag gold certificates was adopted Bills relating to donation in Oregon and California, and granting lands in ald of woodsin railroads, were passed. A resolution directing inquiry into the facts and directmentances attending the capture and asserte at got Pillow was adopted. The bill prohibiting special-Sion in gold, bullion and foreign exchange was then taken up, and, after some debate, passed by a vote of twenty-three to reventeen. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives the Military Committee were instructed to inquire as to the expediency of conmeeting Cincinnati with Cumberland Gap, as recommended by the Precident in his annual Message, in 1861 Resolutions from the Legislature of New York, asking Sist, with full pay, were referred to the Military Commit toe. A report and bill to facilitate immigration were presented by the select committee on that subject, and ordered to be printed. It is estimated that a million and a quarter of mon have been withdrawn from industrial pursuits since the war began, and the vacuum. The Committee on Elections reported adversely to Mr. Kitchen's claim to represent the Se wenth Virginia district, which lies contiguous to the District of Columbia; but the House adopted a resolution claring him entitled to a seat. A joint resolution the Conduct of the War, or such members thereof as the committee may designate, proceed at once to Fort Pit low and examine into the facts and circumstances attend ing the recent attack and capture of the fort by rebels and that they report with as little delay as possible. The bill amendatory of the National Bank act—the same that was defeated a couple of weeks ago—was then taken up Mr. Fecton offered an amendment, which was agreed to by ten majority, authorizing States to lay a partial tax upon the backs, whereupon the bill was ordered to a third reading, and the House adjourned. The bill will no doubt

pass on Monday.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate yesterday a considerable portion of the station was devoted to discussing the Supply, or Dedeleser, bill. On a motion being made to fill the blanks for temporary Quarantine Commissioners, the names of W. H. Aspinwall, Richard H. Thompson, Cyruz Curtis and Dr. Bell were suggested; but a motion was agreed to givme Commissioner each to Richmond, New York and s counties, and the subject was then laid over. Sundry petitions were presented asking for increased pay to the Metropolitan polico. A number of other matters re-ceived the attention of the Senate; but they are of ne

great interest.

In the Assembly a number of bills were reported fro she standing committees, among which were those for a gallroad in Whitehall and other streets of this city, auing the issue of additional bonds to the amount sight handred thousand dollars to complete our new Court House, and for a free academy in Brooklyn—the two latter complete. A resolution thanking Governor Beymour for his prompt and efficient action in procuring from the national government a correction of the enrol-ment lists and quotas of this State was unanimously adopted. A concurrent resolution providing that the interest on the State bonds shall be paid to domestic and foreign preditors in the same currency, was adopted by mixty-one year to thirty-two mays. A motion to end the gassion on next Saturday was laid on the table. The bill anaking an appropriation for the support of the Stat

MYRCELLANEOUS NEWS resting correspondence has just taken rigadier General Hays and Supervisor in regard to the quota of New York, from which it appe re that the city only lacks three thousand sever undred and twelve men to make good her co under all calls. It furthermore appears that colle ents by the Supervisors' Committee up to the time o

the enforcement of the drast-which is not yet ordered-

will be predited to the quota.

We give in another column the full details of the sa catastrophe on board of the Chenango on Friday atter noon. Up to a late hour yesterday nanoteen of the recovery of some tweive more. Out of thirty three person- scalded hopes of recovery are ente tained only to record, and none but those who have witnessed the sufferings of these poor mes can imagine the somes of

orror and agony brought on by the terrible calamity.
The European mail by the Asia, dated to the S ast., reached this city from Boston yesterday. The last friday in our telegraphic report from Halifax. The onden I der, an organ of the rebels in Europe, reports Jeff Davis by a special euroy from Havans, and ite

Acting Master Charles Danenhower, of the United tates steamer Vanderbilt, is now on trial before a court m rital assembled in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, charged with the murder of James Gray, mate of the British bark Saxon, on the high seas, by shooting him on board that vossel, off the teland of Angra Poqueas, on the coast of Africa, in the month of October last. The Saxos was seized as a prize by the Vanderbilt, the communder of the steamer amerting that the bark was employed as tender to the rebel privateer Tuscaloosa, and then had a ertion of her contraband cargo on board. Mr. Gray was that soon after the capture. The subject has been fre quently discussed in the English Parsiament, and gave Russell Lord Lyons and Mr. Saward

The attendance at the Pair yesterday was quite large. Over thirty-two thousand dollars were paid int

Count Joannes last evening repeated his lecture on "Na poleon and the French Empire" in the Cooper Institute There was but a small attendance. On the proposition shall his Excellency Abraham Lincoln or Major General George B. McClellan be the next President of the United s' an overwhelming vote was given in favor o "Little Mec."

The case of the Senator was again on yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Hall. Counse for the accused. Captain Cunningham, moved to have an early day fixed by the government for the final trial of argument, Monday week, April 25, was fixed for the

nearly every share fell at the first board from two to tel Government securities, however, remained steady, but inactive. The gold market was quiet, th quotations ranging between 171 and 1731. Money was se, and there was less disposition than usual on the

part of capitalists to accommodate.

The drop in gold and exchange rendered the markets for merchandise very quiet on Saturday, and most comm dities were dull. The business reported was but moderate in any, and small to most articles of commerce Cotton was irregular, Groceries were pretty firm. Petroleum was irregular, and the business was light. On 'Change broadstuffs were all lower and very duil, the decline in flour being from 15c. a 40c. Pork was 25c off, and other hog products in proportion. Butter was also Freights depressed and inactive. The limited engage ments to Liverpool were at rates which will not pay stevedore wages, let alone other incidental expenses. export movement is extremely light, and the supply of mage largely in excess of the 'demand. Many vessels are clearing out in ballast for the other side, seeking.

The Rebel Operations in Kentucky. We lectine to the opinion that the operations of Forrest and his forces in Kentucky are more important than they are generally supposed to be. A general who is likely to be hemmed in from all sides must, says the maxim, assume the offensive and strike somewhere to distract his enemy's attention, even if he do not divert his forces. And at present the Southern confederacy, menaced by Grant in Virginia and checked by steady Thomas in Georgia, and by our forces in East Tennessee, is in the position of the general likely to be hemmed in, and has apparently chosen to assume the offensive in Kentucky. Such a series of operations as that just begun at Fort Pillow, while it cannot alone affect the result of the war, may yet do very serious injury in the destruction that goes the operations of one of our armies.

It appears very probable that operations in Kentucky are part of the rebel plan for the coming season. Doubtless the rebel leaders have more than once regretted that they had not paid to Kentucky those peculiar attentions as a border State that they have lavished upon Maryland. Had they assumed the defensive on the Potomac, and sent their great advances into Kentucky rather than into Maryland and into Pennsylvania, they might have met with more sympathy from the people; and, as our concentration in their path would have been less easy, the result might have been dif-ferent. It may be that they think it not yet too late to correct this error, and that they even think that the present time, when our greatest energies are apparently concentrated on the struggle in Virginia, is the best they could

have chosen for such an advance. If the rebel General Buford, now somewhere near Paducah, shall be joined in Kentucky by the forces under Forrest, Lee and Chalmers, lately at Fort Pillow, and on their way north, we should have a troublesome body to deal with. But if the energetic Morgan, now believed to be in Virginia, shall make his way into Kentucky with a still larger force, on that "bold expedition" of which the Raleigh Confederate speaks, the result may be a very desperate one. For, saide from the destruction of property that would ensue, we do not see, what should prevent such a force, united in Kentucky, and supplied by plunder, from operating on the communications of our force at Chattanooga so as to compel its retreat, with Johnston at its heels. This, certainly, is rather what is possible than probable; but it all shows the necessity of simmediate energetic action in Kentucky.

CONTRACTORS CRYING FOR MORE .- The coustry has been brought into such a condition by the blundering financial policy of the government that even the contractors are beginning to appeal to Congress for aid to enable them to fulfil their bargains. Among these are the naval engine contractors—a class that have been already open to criticism for alleged shortcomings in their dealings with the government. But now they appeal for aid, for what? To enable them to try more costly experiments, or to show how far the extravagapce of the government can be led in order to line the pockets of the favorites of the Navy Department? We are in favor of assisting every honest contractor in carrying out a fair bargain; but the notorious recklessness and unscrupulousness of the government contract jobbers induce us to regard with suspicion any appeal to the liberality of Congress that has the taint of the Navy Department about it. But the blundering financial policy of the gov ernment may be at the root of these particular navy contract failures, and as such they may be entitled to consideration at the bands

Congress. Give the contractors justice.

The New Abolition Platform—Sectal and olitical Equatity for Negrocs.

It will be seen from the advertis we publish below that "the tried men and women" of the abolition faction are to bold sweet council together at Dr. Cheever's church on Tuesday, the 10th of May. The objects of the meeting, now that slavery is dead, are "the reconstruction of society on the basis of political equality"-wideh means giving negroes the right to vote-and the abolition of "complex fonal distinction"-which means mis tion. In order to secure a full attendance of the brethren and sisters, we conspicuously reprint the call gratis:-

The thirt of annual meeting of the American AntiSi.Avanty Society.

The thirt of annual meeting of the American AstiSiavery Society will be held in the thurch of the Puritions (Rev. Dr., theorer's), in the city of New York, exThe society will hold another public meeting on Wedneeday ovening, hay 11, in the Copyer Institute, commencing at hif past seven o'clock. The names of the
speakers will be snounced hereafter.

The business meetings of the secrety will be held in the
lecture room of the Church of the I uriting, or useday
evening, at laif-past seven, and on Wednesday foresoon,
at ten A. M.

(beering as it is to know that the CHIRTIESE ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-

creating, at half-past seven, and on Wednesday forceson, at ten A. M.

'heering as it is to know that the government stands irrevocably pledged to the liberation of more than three fourths of the slave population or the United States, by the proclamation of community of the slave population of the slave proclamation of community of the slave proclamation of community of the slave proclamation of such slaves within their limits an are sequent freedom of such slaves within their limits an are capable of bearing arms in the service of the country, and by a grewing conviction that it is usees to attempt any longer to reast the mighty tide of anti-favory sentiment which is hearing decreasing and widening in every directlin, aspecially in the aforemed States; and that the experiment or smancipation, under the war power, and at every possible disadvantage, in the midst of an unparalleled ant onal convincion, is thus far eminently successful, 'Aere still research to be done by the abeliances, in the way of labor and itsulmony, to scoure full and complete justice for the colored race, bett at the hands of the government and with reference to the reconstruction of scoolety on the bars of political equatity sucher to the government and with reference to the reconstruction of scoolety on the bars of political equatity sucher to the scool that the superscent of the government and with reference to the reconstruction of scoolety on the bars of political equatity sucher to constitution and the laws, all are made free, and complements distinctions are unknown. In behalf of the Executive Committee, and complements distinctions are unknown.

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Challed D. Bulled D. Proclamation.

WENDELL PRILLIPS. SOCCELARIOS.

This will be the thirtieth anniversary of this organization, which has done about as much injury to the country as it would have done had it been composed of flends and furles. This war, brought about by the Anti-Slavery Society, has pretty well squelched it, however. Slavery has been abeliabed practically by our arms, and will soon be abolished legally by an smendment to the constitution; and this knocks the foundations from under this association of postilent agitators and crazy fanatics. There being no slavery, of course there can be no antislavery. Consequently the May meeting will no longer be devoted to freeing "the poor slave." Ne'ther will it be devoted to congratulations and rejoicings over the poor slave's freedom; for this has been accomplished in a manner and with a suddenness that have astonished and provoked these charitable brethren and sisters, who begin to feel that they deserve but little of the credit of an emancipation occurring neither at the time nor in the way that they proposed.

For what, then, does this society of original ad avowed disunionists intend to assemble? Why, as we see by the above call, to attempt to put miscegenation into practice upon a large scale, and to give the negro a vote for the next President. But these subjects of consideration will undoubtedly prove bones of contention among the brethren. William Lloyd Garrison. the President of the society, has not yet declared in favor of miscegenation; but Wendell Phillips has, and the result will be warm words and a sharp argument, unless Mr. Garrison conforms to the theories of Phiffips and Tilten. The brethren and sisters may also agree to disagree about this delicate matter. and it is more than probable that they will. In that case, look out for white squalls and black squalls, and a stormy time all around. Then, again, Mr. Garrison and Mr. Phillips are also at variance upon the Presidential question. Mr. Garrison believes that President Lincoln ought to be re-elected, while Mr. Phillips denounces e President as a "tortoise." a "fool" and s "hypocrite." Mr. Phillips thinks that Fremont ought to be our next President, while Mr. Garrison denounces the Pathfinder as unfaithful to the abolition creed since his Missouri proclamation. This is a very pretty quarrel as it stands, and it will be prettier yet when the brethren and sisters take sides in it. Distinctly there is pleasant prospect that the society will break up in a row, and leave considerable wool and a few broken benches on the floor of the church as tokens of its decease.

Signs of Thunder.-The roads are drying up around the Rapidan—the hostile armies are gradually gathering nearer the narrow dividing stream. General Grant has gone to "the front," the sutlers and camp followers of our army have been cleared out, and most of the late absentee officers in Washington have rejoined their regiments. Remembering what followed the arrival of General Grant at Chattanooga last November, we may expect soon to hear the echoes of heavier thunder from the Rapidan than has ever yet shaken the hills of old Virginia: and we hope it will usher in the greatest Union victory of the war. The heroic Army of the Potomac, thoroughly reorganized, beavily reinforced, and under the directing eye of General Grant, is eager for the fray, and officers and men are auxious to show that the invincible veterans of the West have their peers in the veterans of the East. They are only waiting the word for the "Forward,

ANOTHER HITCH ON THE NEGRO QUESTION .-On the bill providing for the organization of the eastern section of the immense Territory of Idaho into a new Territory, to be "called Montana, the Senate bave determined that negroes shall have the right to vote in the elections of said Territory, while the House sticks to its rejection of this provision. So there is a hitch between the two houses. We hope the popular branch will prevail, and let the bill go to the wall rather than consent to its success with this new firebrand of negro agitation at this crisis. . It will be time enough to consider the question of negro political equality when we shall have rescued the government and the country from the dangers that now threaten

INCOMPETENCY OF CLERKS IN GOVERNMENT DE-PARTMENTS .- A stir has been made in Congress in relation to the incompetency of clerks in the departments at Washington, and a bill has been introduced for the appointment of a board of examiners to inquire into the qualifications of the clerks in the various public offices. This is a measure urgently demanded. Under the present abolition administration every New England pedagogue and blue-stocking considers the public offices places designed for the especial benefit of his adolescent progenya sort of public nurseries, in which bis children are entitled to all the public pap that can

be stuffed into them. The author of this wise measure of reform deserves the thanks of the country for moving in it at this time.

Opening of the Spring Compaigns All

Now-a-days we hear of nothing but cam paigns. Just at present everybody is begin-ning the spring campaign. Fashion's spring campaign opens magnificently. The steres are crowded with handsome dress goods and handomely dressed women, and high prices of every article of necessity, comfort and luxury only seem to exolte the oustomers, as high bet ting renders gamblers more eager and enthusiastio. In Wall street an immense mining campaigu has beyun, the object of which is to under mine outsiders and s nk shafts into the pockets of innocent people. Then the spring campaign has opened in all other sorts of business, is which men make money for their wives and daughters to spend. But everything is going up, including house rent and stage fare, and it requires a great deal of business to keep the receipts equal to the expenditures.

The spring campaign has also opened at the Opera and the theatres. At the Opera the throngs are as great as ever and the operas even better performed. The theatres enjoy the same good fortune. Wallack's is jamme nightly. The Winter Garden would have been jammed also had not the two new plays recently produced there turned out the worst of flascos. Mr. A. Oakey Hall, our brilliant and versatile District Attorney, has burlesqued the Loyal Leaguers and the shoddy aristocracy for the Olympic. Edwin Booth draws multitudes to Niblo's Garden. Both of the Bowery theatres are doing well-so well that Manager Lingard, of the New Bowery, has lately developed aristocratic tastes and made the tour of Europe. Barnum is entioling other people's postage currency into his safe with his ccustomed success. The minstrels, and all the other minor establishments, and the circus and all the other establishments for minors, are also prospering. These are carnival times, and the people must be amused.

The spring campaign opens gloriously at the Park. As that great pleasure ground approaches completion it becomes more and more beautiful, and this summer the number of splendid 'equipages to be seen there will be largely increased. Already the carriage builders are overrun with orders. Soon the spring races will begin, and plenty of fine horses are preparing to show their paces upon the various tracks. The vachting season is also close at hand, and our amateur sailors snuff the salt breezes from afar. In the meantime all young New York and old New York and middle aged New York attend the Sanitary Fair, in company with a strong embassy from New Jersey and a large representation of the rest of mankind, and admire the picture gallery, and wonder at Bierstadt's Indians, and inspect the Old Curiosity Shop, and vote upon the generals' sword, and eat in the Kulckerbocker Kitches. and try to read the dispiriting Spirit of the Fulr, and subscribe to the artists' albums in order to discourage raffling, and look at a lady's hand through a microscope, and stare at a brick through a telescope, and inspect the ceiling through the bottoms of another kind of glasses, and buy liberally at all the booths, and enjoy themselves generally. This is the grand spring charitable campaign, and it is progress-

ing triumphantly. Last of all, there is the opening of the spring campaign against the rebels. As General Grant has charge of that, we have no doubts of the result. The political campaign appears to be almost neglected. All the politicians are waiting to see how General Grant comes out. By way of assisting him-as politicians usually assist generals—they are speculating about his plan and trying to reveal it to Jeff. Davis. The Tribune, Times and World are especially disabout it. Fortunately, they know nothing; but it is very evident that if they were well informed the rebel leaders would require no scouls and spies; for these rofessedly loyal papers would reveal everything. If General Grant has a plan he has locked it up in his own breast. Certainly no correspondent of the tardy Tribune, the tattling Times or the wicked World has been admitted to the confidence of the Lleutenaut Gene ral. Whether he will take the overland route. or the peniusula route, or the North Carolina route, or the balloon route, or some other route, or all the routes, is his own business and nobody's else. Let us be satisfied to know that he will take Richmond and rout the enemy. He violates the Ninth Commandment who pretends to know and divulge anything more of General Grant's plans for the spring

THE WILKES COURT MARTIAL. - The proceed ings in this case are watched by the public with the liveliest interest. The more the facts are developed the more discredit they reflect on the Navy Department. Even should the acts of insuberdination charged be established they will increase the sympathy felt for the gallant officer who is on his trial. They were committed in the enderor to put a stop to the damage inflicted on the compares of the country by the imbesility and slothfungs of Secretary Welles, and as such they desercommendation instead of censure. The officer ho dares not act on his own discretion when the interests of the nation demand it is unfit to occupy a position of may responsibility. Many a great reputation has been made, both in the navy and army, by a disregard of narrowninded instructions. If Admiral Wilkes interfered with the plans of the Department by his appropriation of the Vanderbilt he had sufficient justification for it. Secretary Welles had no right to send an officer of his character and standing on so important a service without furnishing him with the means of discharging it effectively. Instead of doing so he gave baim two or three old tubs of vessels, whose perfermances only -brought down animadversion, and ridicule upon his efforts. No wender the the Admiral should have chafed and grown restive under such an ordeal, and tay on the first opportunity of setting himself right with the country. The worst finding of court martial could have but little (terror for such a man, compared with the a xiteties of the equivocal position in which he was placed by the want of foresight and neg) ect of the Department.

There is no braver, more sy ilful or patrictic officer in the service than Admiral Wilkes. His conduct in the affair of, the Trent showed this. Under any other covernment it would have won for him the hip hest honors. Had ours boldly assumed the re sponsibility of his acts, and refused to dollye,r up the traitors Mason and Slidell, it would have spared us much of

the trouble we have since had with England. An attitude of firmness would have & the English government from playing the false and trescherous part it has since acted toward us, and would have prevented the enormous losses which the privateers launched from its ports have since inflicted on our commerce. Whatever may be the result of the issue now ending between Admiral Wilkes and the Navy Department, these facts will not be forgotte by the country. It will not permit this gal-lant officer to be a second time sacrificed to the impapacity and ingratitude of his superiors.

PENDING QUESTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. There are just now three questions pending before the American and English courts which involve some nice points of international law.

The first of these arises out of the seizure of he Joseph L. Gerety. It will be recollected that this vessel cleared from Matamores with a quantity of cotton, and whilst at sea was seized by some rebels, who had managed to take paslage on board. She was taken to Belize, where the pirates commenced selling the cotton; but the authorities, being informed of the facts. laid an embarge on the vessel, and sent five of the men concerned in the capture to England for trial for piracy. Several hearings of the case have been had at Liverpool; but no decision had been arrived at when the last steamer left. In the meanwhile the authorities at Belise concluded to release the vessel, and she is now en her way home to her owners at New

In the case of the Chesapeake-as clear an act of piracy as ever was committedthe vessel was given up by the order the provincial government; but a a local judge at St. John, notorious for his rebel affitiations, threw the shield of his protection over the offenders and set them at large. It is rumored, we know not with how much foundation, that Earl Russell has written out to have them rearrested and put on their trial.

The third case is that of the capture of the Saxon off the coast of Africa by the Vanderbilt, and the shooting of her mate by an officer of the United States navy. There was strong presamption that the vessel was serving as a sort of tender to the rebel privateer Alabams, part of the cargo of the Conrad, an American vessel. which had been seized by the latter, having been found on board of her. A decree has, however, just been entered by Judge Betts, liberating the vessel and cargo, and restoring them to their owners, on the ground that no evidence has been adduced justifying their condemnation. In the meanwhile Mr. Danenbower, the United States officer who shot the mate Gray, is on his trial before a court martial at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Judge Betts' decision may affect his case unfavorably, although naval men will be apt to take a different view of the facts from that of the Judge.

The British government are exercising a strong pressure in the matter, it being insisted upon that not only shall Mr. Danenhower be punished, but that compensation shall be made to the widow and family of Mr. Gray. The case is full of difficulty, and may lead to further trouble.

SECRETARY CHASE AT LAST PRETTY NEAR THE MARK.-In his late financial letter to the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate. Mr. Secretary Chase, after proposing a bill to restrain the paper money issues of our local banks, and another to put a check upon the gold speculators, confesses, at length, that something more is wanted. He says that 'nothing short of taxation to one-half of the current expenditures, and a reduction of those expenditures to the low at point compatible with efficiency, will insure financial success to the government, and without military success all measures will fail." True as Gospel, Mr. Secretary, and you ought to have thought of on reaching at last this practical solution of our financial difficulties. Taxation, a reduction of paper money issues, retrenchment and economy are the genuine remedies; but "without military success all measures will fail.' The destinies of the country, therefore, are in the hands of General Grant; and the paramount duty of President, Cabinet, Congress and people is in every possible way to strengthen him for the coming struggle.

PASS THE REVENUE BILL-We like Senator Cowan's plan for relieving the country of its financial embarrassments. It is simply this:-"We must pass the Revenue bill, and then, with our new general and rejuvenated army, conquer the enemy, put this rebellion down, and pay our debts." Good. Pass the Revenue bill; for this measure will strengthen the army, and enable the Treasury to provide for the payment of our debts.

Italian Opera.

THE MATINE YESTERDAY.

Appreciation rather than applause is the characteristic of a matinee at the Academy. The audience yesterday—who were charmed with perhaps one of the best reeditions of Robert le Diable for the season—both in numbers and fashion, testilled their satisfaction at the reputation which the leading artists have won in this great work. Medori was magnificent in the second and fifth acts. Brignell, in the Sicilienne, won the usual amount of approbation, and is the trie of the second act, with Mederland Hermanns, sang delightfully. Misn-Harris, in her difficult role, obtained some approval for her execution which in a measure supplies the deficiency of power.

-ust will be given for the last time-to-morrow night,
with --zzoteni and Kellogg, as usual.

THE THREE SPECIAL ANSIVERSALT OF THE BIRTH OF of Germany have been for celebrate the three-hundredth a ogramy of the birtuprocedented scale of magnificeace. The English ournals are full of descriptions of programmes because the angle of the scale of the sca on and at Stratford-upon-Aron, which will require nearly a whole week of jubitant public demonstrations

o complete.
It has been proposed by sense of the most prominent of our American actors to raise a fund for the purpose of correcting a statue, or some other autable memento, in honor of Shakapere in our Park, which would at one and the same time indicate our appreciation as a community of the greatest dramatic post the world has ever produced, and, as a work of art, embellish that beautiful

we have authority for intimating the intention of the managers of Niblo's, the Winter Carden and the academy of Music to give a benedit in sid of sunts a fund next Faturday afternoon and evening. GRAND INVITATION BALL-A grand tovitation thall will

be given by the Second regiment New York State Milita (Eighty second New York Veteras Volanteers), at the Apolle Rooms, to-morrow (Monday) evening. A number of new dancing airs will be presented, with the fine music of Wallace's band.

The Funeral of A. A. Lovett. BRURRLY, Mass., April 18, 1864.
The final funeral services of the late Mr A. A. Lovett

Superintendent of the People's Line of felegraph, took place at his father's residence in this place to-day. The attendance was very large, Unduding representatives of the telegraphic profession from all parts of the country. The services were conducted by the Rev. John t. Kimbail, who paid, a touching tribute to the many virtues of the decessed.

MILE ART AFFAIRS.

riant Correspondence Relative to We have received the following imperiant correct pendence between the military authorities and Su-vinor Blunt, Chairman of the Voludioering and Research

visor Blunt, Chairman of the Volutioering and Rescriter Paying Committee, for p. iblication. It shows the exact position in which we stand, is reference to our quota under the lase out full time it under the huseand, and sees at rost off the doubts which a vare been expressed in regard to the time when values one, ing shall cease. This will sed, when the draft commitment. This will not be the draft commitment. diately. The correspondence educa is hew much the committee have accomplished and now well they have performed their inhors. On the 16th imms at this city required
to complete its quote but three thousand seven hundred
and twelve These can readily be seening. It, and with the efforts the committee are making, quite, as soon as they
could be by means of a draft, and profine. his seened. Mr. two bundred men a day for the army and san '7. Lot th committee which has done so much good p couraged in every possible way, and we shall a the woods, our army will be greatly inor and complement of sturdy sailors:-

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

ACRES ON THE COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMIT TO NEW YORK, April 16, 1864.

GENERAL HAYS TO SUPERVISOR BLUST.
DYTICK A A. PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL AND
PRENTENDENT VOLUNTRIER RECEDITING SERVICE,
SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW YORK,
NEW YORK, April 16, 1884. Orision Blunn, Esq.:—
I han Sin—Below I send you a statement of the number of mon raised under the call for 500,000, to include the Sist of March:—

Deficiency under both calls on Sist of March, 1884. 5,869.
From this deficiency is to be deducted all raised since the 1st of April. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WILLIAM HAVE.

Brig. Gen. Vols. and Supt. Vol. Re SUPERVISOR BLUNT TO GENERAL HAYS. COUNTY VOLUNTARE COMMITTEE, NEW YORK, April 16, 1864.

Brigadier General Hava:

Daan Sin-Your statement of the 15th inst., in regard to the quota, is received.

You make the dedicency on the 31st of March, under the call for 200,000 men.

We have paid since that date and including the 15th inst. the following bounties:

Volunteers.

Testal.

We have, besides, in our presention rolls of about re-enlisted men not paid, whom we are entitled to credited, which would leave about 3,712 men to raised. We are paying at the rate of 150 men per and are confident that we can fill our quota before the of June if allowed to continue, which is a much she time than the men could be drafted in.

Presse advise me whether any men gained after will be counted on the quota not withstanding the

follows:— Washington, April 16, 1864.
General Wz. Hays—Credits will be given for both volrans and recruits to include the 16th lust. Be propered to
make the draft immediately thereafter in ambediatricts the
desicions; but do not commence it until further orders,
JAMES B. FET, Provost Marshal General. Very respectfully, ORISON BLUNT, Chairm

ORISON BLUNT, Chairman,
THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S ORDES,
OPPICE A. A. PROVOST MARSHAL'S ORDES,
OPPICE A. A. PROVOST MARSHAL'S ORDES,
OUTSIERS DIVISION OF NAW YORK,
NEW YORK, April 16, 1864.
Mr. Blunr, Chairman County Bountitee:
Sin—The following extract from a telegram received
yesterday from the Provost Marshal General is furnished.

vour inform Men enlisted after April 15 from deficient sub-distri-be deducted from number required at that date; the deductions will be made up to the latest moment

By order of H. F. Browned WNSON, Assistant Adjutant General HATS.

The Soldiers and Their Pay. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERAL! Naw York, April 16, 1864.

We, the undersigned members of the Sixty-second regiment New York State Volunteers, feeling aggreese at the manner in which we are treated by our officers a regards our bounty and back pay, and being on the point of leaving again for the seat of war, and wishing to make some provision for our families, do protest against the action of our said officers for not seeing that we have our money. We appeal to you, knowing you to be the soldiers' friend, hoping you will give this publicity through the columns of your widely circulated paper.

OTTO BROCKHAUSEN, JOHN SHERMAN, LOTO BROCKHAUSEN, JOHN SHERMAN, LANGING, WM. H. RING, JAS. M. RING, WH. MORRISSTY, PARRICK LARKIN, SORGL. AUGUSTUS HADS, JOHN FENDERGAST, JOHN FENDERGAST, JOHN FENDERGAST, THOS. CAIN.

STEPHEN WILLEY, JOSEPH MASON.

GOFONET'S INQUEST.

PATAL MISTAER BY A PHYSICIAN AND A DEUGGIST—A RESPECTABLE LADY THE VICTIM, BTO. Corener Collin yesterday concluded an inquestion, which was commenced two or three days since, into the circumstances attending the death of Mrs. Hann an Francian, late of Ninety second street, between Third and Fourth avenues, who died on Wednesday last. The teather than the second street, who died on Wednesday last. timony showed that deceased had been complaining for several weeks past, and had been under the care of Dr. Wm. H. Studley, residing in Eighty second street, who treated her for an affection of the kidneys. Among the medicine administered to deceased was a mistare of nitric acid, hydrargyrum and water, which was put up by mistake for hydrocaliorid acid, by Ir. J. W. Woodward, a druggist of Third avenue, near Eighty-seventh street. Mrs. Fanagan grew rapidly worse after taking the medicine, and declined to observe the doctor's directions in relation to it, aftes awallowing the third done. Beath speedily ensued. It also appeared before the Coroner that Br. Woodward, who put up the polico, had been unable to theroughly understand the prescription of Dr. Studley; but to prevent any matetake Dr. Woodward was very particular to ask whether it was for exteenal or internal use, and gave directions for the family of deceased to be very careful of the medicine, as it was a deadly polson and should not be taken inwardly. Three doses of the polson bosever, were taken before the mistake was discovered.

Reputy Coroner Robinson made a post-mertem examinates was discovered.

Reputy Coroner Robinson made a post-mertem examinates was discovered.

Reputy Coroner Robinson made a post-mertem examinates and the deceased were also burned by the nitric acid, and dease in the Doctor's opinion, was caused by the administration to man corrective polsen.

The case being submitted the man and cause to hose tirle acid, hydrargyrum and water, and the bost of his age and overlay prescriptions, as we deem bits incapable for putting up braceristion, as we deem bits incapable for putting up bracerisment plainly, distinctly and in full."

District Attorney Hall, on being informed of the test, instructed Coroner Collin to host both Drs. Studies and Woodward to bail in the war of \$1,000 each, to answer any indictment which the Grand Jury might independent of Massa churcits. timony showed that deceased had been complaining for several weeks past, and had been under the care of Dr.

Loyalina at the Olympic. TO THE EDITOR OF THE REMALD. ome of the newspaperafthat Leyalina contains any politi

cal allusions.

Mr. Drew does not play President Lincoln, Mr. Prow does not play President Lincols, nor Mr. Davidge appear as Joff. Bavis, nor is Mrs. John Wood Saher role of the little Brigadier intended for Geograf McCiellan. Among the crowds nightly througing the Clympic not a lisp of disapprelation has been bears against either the adaptations, by a gentleman shown name the gazettos (and not the management) have made public, the mosical aiterations by Mr. Baker, or Aconsery by Mr. Hayes, but, contrarisise, all classes have exhibited the heartiest appreciation of Brigadier Geograf Fortunic and his seven gifted aids. Your obedient se years, JOHN II. Shill WYN, Steps Manager, Chymnic theat.